

1           1. (Amended) A method for measuring registration errors and chromatic  
2       aberration in live video signals, said live video signals being represented as least first and  
3       second color signals and said registration errors and chromatic aberration appearing as  
4       misaligned edges of the first and second color signals in an image reproduced from the live  
5       video signals, the method comprising the steps of:

6                 a) selecting a first set of N samples of the first color signal and a second set of  
7       N samples of the second color signal, where N is an integer greater than 2;

8                 b) analyzing the first and second sets of N samples to determine if the  
9       respective first and second color signals are at proper relative levels to obtain valid  
10      information on misaligned transitions in the image;

11                 c) if the first and second color signals are at proper levels then analyzing the  
12      set of samples of the first color signal to determine whether the first set of samples contains  
13      M samples representing an edge in the image, where M is an integer less than N, and storing  
14      the first and second sets of samples if the first set of samples is determined to contain the M  
15      samples representing the edge; and

16                 d) comparing the stored first set of samples to the stored second set of samples  
17      to determine a displacement between the M samples in the first set of samples with M  
18      corresponding samples in the second set of samples.

1           2. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein step b) further  
2       includes the steps of:

3                 calculating a measure of color balance between the first set of samples and the  
4       second set of samples; and

5                 discarding the first and second sets of samples if the measure of color balance  
6       has a value which is not within a predetermined range.

1           4. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein M equals 2 and step c)  
2       includes the steps of:

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3                   calculating difference values between successive ones of the samples in the  
4    first set of samples;

5                   comparing each of the calculated difference values to an edge threshold value;  
6    and

7                   indicating that the set of samples represents an edge if any of the calculated  
8    difference values is greater than the edge threshold value.

1                 5. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein step d) includes  
2    the steps of:

3                   A 5  
4    performing a cross correlation between the stored first set of samples and the  
5    stored second set of samples to identify a coarse displacement between respective edges in  
6    the first and second sets of samples to a nearest intersample distance;

6                   selecting the M samples from the stored first set of samples and M  
7    corresponding samples from the stored second set of samples, wherein each of the samples  
8    from the second set is displaced by the identified displacement from the respective sample in  
9    the first set;

10                  interpolating S samples between successive ones of the M samples of each of  
11    the first and second sets of samples, where S is an integer;

12                  performing a cross correlation between the respective M original and  
13    interpolated samples of the first and second sets of samples to identify a fine displacement  
14    between the first and second sets of samples which is less than one intersample distance of  
15    the original samples from a central sample of the M samples of the first set of samples; and

16                  combining the coarse displacement and the fine displacement to obtain the  
17    measure of the registration errors and chromatic aberration errors in the live video signals.

1                 6. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein step d) includes  
2    the steps of:

3 performing a cross correlation between the stored first set of samples and the  
4 stored second set of samples to identify a coarse displacement between respective edges in  
5 the first and second sets of samples to a nearest intersample distance and storing a correlation  
6 value at each displacement considered in the cross correlation;

7 selecting at least three of the stored correlation values including the correlation  
8 value corresponding to the identified displacement:

9 fitting a parabolic curve to the selected correlation values:

10 determining a maximum point of the parabolic curve as a fine displacement;  
11 and

12 combining the coarse displacement and the fine displacement to obtain the  
 13 measure of the registration errors and chromatic aberration errors in the live video signals.

1                           7. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein step d) includes  
2 the steps of:

generating respective measures of sum of absolute difference between the M samples of the first stored set of samples and M samples of the second stored set of samples for respectively different displacements between the first stored set of samples and the second stored set of samples;

7 identifying a coarse displacement as the sum of absolute difference measures  
8 which is less than or equal to any other one of the sum of absolute difference measures:

9 selecting the M samples from the stored first set of samples and M  
10 corresponding samples from the stored second set of samples, wherein each of the samples  
11 from the second set is displaced by the coarse displacement from the respective sample in the  
12 first set:

13                   interpolating S samples between successive ones of the M samples of each of  
14                   the first and second sets of samples, where S is an integer:

15 performing a cross correlation between the respective M original and S  
16 interpolated samples of the first and second sets of samples to identify a fine displacement  
17 between the first and second sets of samples which is less than one intersample distance of  
18 the original samples from a central sample of the M samples of the first set of samples; and

19 combining the coarse displacement and the fine displacement to obtain the  
20 measure of the registration errors and chromatic aberration errors in the live video signals.

1 8. (Amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein step d) includes  
2 the steps of:

3 generating respective measures of sum of absolute difference between the M  
4 samples of the first stored set of samples and M samples of the second stored set of samples  
5 for respectively different displacements between the first stored set of samples and the second  
6 stored set of samples;

7 identifying a coarse displacement as the sum of absolute difference measures  
8 which is less than or equal to any other one of the sum of absolute difference measures;

9 selecting at least three of the measures of sum of absolute difference including  
10 the measure corresponding to the coarse displacement;

11 fitting a parabolic curve to the selected measures;

12 determining a minimum point of the parabolic curve as a fractional intersample  
13 distance to be combined with the identified displacement to produce the measured  
14 displacement value.

1 9. (Amended) Apparatus for measuring registration errors and chromatic  
2 aberration in live video signals, said live video signals being represented as least first and  
3 second color signals and said registration errors and chromatic aberration appearing as  
4 misaligned edges of the first and second color signals in an image reproduced from the live  
5 video signals, the method comprising:

6 means for selecting a first set of N samples of the first color signal and a  
7 second set of N samples of the second color signal, where N is an integer greater than 2;

8 means for analyzing the first and second sets of N samples to determine if the  
9 respective first and second color signals are at proper relative levels to obtain valid  
10 information on misaligned transitions in the image;

11 a video memory;

12 means for analyzing the set of samples of the first color signal to determine  
13 whether the first set of samples contains M samples representing an edge in the image, where  
14 M is an integer less than N, and storing the first and second sets of samples in the video  
15 memory if the first set of samples is determined to contain the M samples representing the  
16 edge; and

17 means for comparing the stored first set of samples to the stored second set of  
18 samples to determine a displacement between the M samples in the first set of samples with  
19 M corresponding samples in the second set of samples.

1 10. (Amended) Apparatus according to claim 9, means for analyzing the  
2 first and second sets of N samples to determine if the respective first and second color signals  
3 are at proper relative levels to obtain valid information on misaligned transitions in the image  
4 further includes:

5 means for calculating a measure of color balance between the first set of  
6 samples and the second set of samples; and

7 means for inhibiting the storage of the first and second sets of samples into the  
8 memory if the measure of color balance has a value which is not within a predetermined  
9 range.

1 13. (Amended) A method according to claim 9, wherein the means for  
2 comparing includes:

3                   first correlation means for performing a cross correlation between the stored  
4 first set of samples and the stored second set of samples to identify a coarse displacement  
5 between respective edges in the first and second sets of samples to a nearest intersample  
6 distance;

7                   means for selecting the M samples from the stored first set of samples and M  
8 corresponding samples from the stored second set of samples, wherein each of the samples  
9 from the second set is displaced by the identified displacement from the respective sample in  
10 the first set;

11                  means for interpolating S samples between successive ones of the M samples  
12 of each of the first and second sets of samples, where S is an integer;

13                  second correlation means for performing a cross correlation between the  
14 respective M original and S interpolated samples of the first and second sets of samples to  
15 identify a fine displacement between the first and second sets of samples which is less than  
16 one intersample distance of the original samples from a central sample of the M samples of  
17 the first set of samples; and

18                  means for combining the coarse displacement and the fine displacement to  
19 obtain the measure of the registration errors and chromatic aberration errors in the live video  
20 signals.

1                  14. (Amended) Apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the means for  
2 comparing includes:

3                  means for performing a cross correlation between the stored first set of  
4 samples and the stored second set of samples to identify a coarse displacement between  
5 respective edges in the first and second sets of samples to a nearest intersample distance and  
6 storing a correlation value at each displacement considered in the cross correlation;

7                  means for selecting at least three of the stored correlation values including the  
8 correlation value corresponding to the identified displacement;

9 means for fitting a parabolic curve to the selected correlation values;

10 means for determining a maximum point of the parabolic curve as a fine  
11 displacement; and

12 means for combining the coarse displacement and the fine displacement to  
13 obtain the measure of the registration errors and chromatic aberration errors in the live video  
14 signals.

1 15. (Amended) Apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the means for  
2 comparing includes:

3 means for generating respective measures of sum of absolute difference  
4 between the M samples of the first stored set of samples and M samples of the second stored  
5 set of samples for respectively different displacements between the first stored set of samples  
6 and the second stored set of samples;

7 means for identifying a coarse displacement as the sum of absolute difference  
8 measures which is less than or equal to any other one of the sum of absolute difference  
9 measures;

10 means for selecting the M samples from the stored first set of samples and M  
11 corresponding samples from the stored second set of samples, wherein each of the samples  
12 from the second set is displaced by the coarse displacement from the respective sample in the  
13 first set;

14 means for interpolating S samples between successive ones of the M samples  
15 of each of the first and second sets of samples, where S is an integer;

16 means for performing a cross correlation between the M original and S  
17 interpolated samples of the first and second sets of samples, respectively, to identify a fine  
18 displacement between the first and second sets of samples which is less than one intersample  
19 distance of the original samples from a central sample of the M samples of the first set of  
20 samples; and